Local Items

Allabout Our Town And Its People

Miss. Edna Smith is visiting her aunit, Mrs. Nora Casner of Rockford this week.

Mrs. All those, wishing to attend the pinnic at Baldyin Lake, Saturday, and the pinnic and the pinnic at Baldyin Lake, Saturday, and the pinnic and the pinnic at Baldyin Lake, Saturday, and the pinnic and

Twenty years is too long for one man to be in congress. Is the position of congressman a life job? We need a change. Go to the primaries August 27, take a Republican ticket and vote for Emery Townsend for congress.—Adv.

Long Lake Bus.

I will run a bus to Long Lake, Heth's payilion Saturday evenings, taking passengers for the dance. Bus will leave from P. M. depot at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

100-3-tf.

Bert Riker.

An Endorsement of Truman H. Newberry

for United States Senator from Men

Prominently Identified with the Agri-

cultural Interests of Michigan

by who is, and has been, interested in and conversant with public affairs; a man of sound judgment, and continuity of purpose; a man whose one hundred per cent patriotism cannot be questioned; and a man who has given sufficient study and thought to the matter of national and international policies to enable him to determine

for himself where he stands and what he stands for; and believing that Truman H.

Newberry, of Detroit, conforms to this standard, we endorse his candidacy and agree to support him at the primaries and at the election.

N. P. HULL, Ex-Master State Grange and President, Grange Life Insurance Company, Lansing.

JASON WOODMAN, Grange Lecturer; Mem-ber State Board of Agriculture, Paw Paw.

JAMES N. McBRIDE, State Market Director,

T. F. MARSTON, Secretary North-Eastern

Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City. THOMAS READ, State Representativa, Shelby.

CHARLES B. SCULLY, State Senator, Almont, and President of State Farmers' Clubs.

ALFRED ALLEN, Secretary State Fairs Com-

H. E. POWELL, General Field Lecturer, State

FRANK COWARD, Treasurer, State Grange,

C. H. BRAMBLE, Overseer, Michigan State

ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Member State Board of Agriculture, Grand Rapids.

THOMAS H. McNAUGHTON, Ex-State Sena-tor, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Ada.

C. F. HAINLINE, Vice-President, State Milk Producers' Association, Alma.

HORATIO S. EARLE, Detroit, father of Good

COLON P. CAMPBELL, Ex-Speaker, House of Representatives, Grand Rapids.

C. HUNSBERGER, Director, Michigan Expedition Association, Grand Rapids.

C. S. BARTLETT, General Field Lecturer, Michigan State Grange, Pontiac. HON. ANDREW CAMPBELL, Ann Arbor.

CHARLES SALEWSKI, Member Board of Con-trol, State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, Incalls.

CHARLES H. WHITTUM, Eaton Rapids.

ROLAND MORRUL, Farmers' Institute Lec-turer, Benton Harbor.

JOHN RAUCHOLTZ, Former Chairman Board of Supervisors, Saginaw.

JACOB DEGUSS, Manager, Prairie Farm and Member Executive Committee, Michigan Live Stock Association, Saginaw.

JOHN H. DODDS, President, Lapeer County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

ROBERT SHERWOOD, Benton Harbor.

DAVID WALKINSHAW, Marshall.

JACOB F. HARTSIG, Warren.

J. GILMAN, Eston Rapids. FRED H. KINGSTING, Monroe

H. E. RISING, Hastings.
ARTHUR L. CRIDLER, Hastings.

GEORGE E. WALKER, Richland.

SILAS MUNSELL, Howell. HORACE W. NORTON, Howell.

C. H. JOBSE, Mt. Clemens.

A. T. BORDINE, Dundee.

Grange, Tecumseh.

FRED L. DEAN, Sheridan.

COMFORT A. TYLER, Coldwater,

A. L. CHANDLER, Corunna.

ELIEVING as we do that Michigan should elect this fall a United States Senator

trip to Berrien Center.

GRANT H. SMITH, Supervisor, Lexington.

ALVARADO HAYWOOD, Supervisor, Brown

ARTHUR M. SMITH, President, State Potato

JAMES ENGLISH, Former Superintendent-Blodgett Farms, Lucas.

R. C. REED, President, Michigan Milk Pro-ducers' Association, Howell.

CHAS.'S. BINGHAM, President, State Horti-cultural Society, Franklyn.

ROBERT W. MALCOLM, President, Farmers'

Monitor Insurance Company, Commerce. EDWARD ROGERS, Clay Banks, Oceana Co

ROBERT BARNEY, President, Grand Traverse Region Fair Association, Traverse City. GEORGE W. ARNOLD, Master Grange, Wil-liamsburg, Grand Traverse County.

EDWIN ROBBINS, President, Hillsdale County
Agricultural Society, Pittsford.

F. S. FOOTE, Member Executive Committee;
Saginaw Grange, and Editor Saginaw Valley
Farmer, Saginaw.

CARL LOWERY, Berlin Township, Ionia Co.

W. S. EWING, Representative, State Legisle-

WILLIAM STEIN, Windsor Township, Huron

GUY W. SLACK; Director, Western Michigan Development Bureau, Cadillac.

E. M. SHEERBURNE, Supervisor Antioch Township, Westord County.

WILLIAM H. KLINE, Supervisor, Fruitport,

MacDONALD RESIDE, Supervisor, Dalton

JOHN H. FRISBIE, Leonidas, St. Joseph Co.

ARLIE L. HOPKINS, State Representative,
Bear Lake, Manistee County.

JOHN BRADFORD, State Good Roads Instructor, Arcadia, Manistee County.

CLAYTON J. THOMAS, Owosso.

JOHN WILEY, Blissfield, Lenawee County.

WILLIAM A. REED, President Jackson County Agricultural Society, Hanover. WILLIAM H. NASH, Manager Gladwin County Farmers' Shipping Association.

FRANK LEONARD, Ex-County Treasures

Township, Muslegon County.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Constanting

AMOS PARMENTER, Dur

ALBERT SEIBERT, St. Johns.

THOMAS KNIGHT, St. Johns.

JEDD E. BLAKE, Ex-Superinten State Prison Farms, Jackson.

WILLIAM D. WRIGHT, Petoskey.

E. J. SMITH, Cheboygan. FRANK FORD, Cheboygan.

FRANK B. KENNEDY, Quincy.

JUDSON W. BROWN, Coldwater.

F. H. VANDENBOOM, Marquette.

FRANK KINCH, Port Austin.

ture, Marquette.
JOHN HUNT, Verona, Huron County.

JOHN R. WYLIE, Shelby.

What It Means If 105,000,000 People Refuse to Economize

on Clothing.

One of Numerous Cases in Point Vividly Illustrates the Vital Necessity of "Saving to Save the

NATION HURT IN MANY WAYS

By PAUL M. WARBURG, Former Vice Governor of the Federa

Country" in War Time.

Reserve Board. I am one of one hundred and five illion of inhabitants of the United States; my duties are the same as those of every other true American, and those of every other true American are the same as mine. Whatever I contribute to the cause of the country, I may expect to see done-each in his own way-by 105,000,000 people.

Let us suppose for the purpose of Illustration that I decide that I shalf effect a saving on clothes. I might seect boots, automobiles, umbrellas, or any other article for which I regularly spend my money, as I have no desire to single out any one commodity, but clothes lend themselves to my thought, so I name them. If I make up my mind, then, at this juncture that to Mrs. Frank J. Davis, son, Frank, jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Bussell and children and Mrs. Orville Brown and children left here Saturday morning for a ten day motoring and visiting wear old clothes is more respectable than to be seen in new ones; if I decide to buy one new suit of clothes less than I usually purchase each year, and if I figure that suit to cost no more Harrison Pierce was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bowles several days last week. than \$10-the country as a whole, should we all pull together and act on the same lines, would save thereby over one billion dollars. It is true that in dealing with our 105,000,000 population we include children and many poor people that could not save ten dollars each because they never spend more for clothes than they absolutely must. But on the other hand \$10 is a much smaller amount than the average man or woman spends for a new suit of clothes. The assumption that a billion dollars could easily be saved on clothes may, therefore, be accepted as conser-

> The first thought that occurs to us in this connection is, that by this saving in clothes over one billion dellars would be freed to be invested in Liberty loan bonds. That is the first important and most obvious result. But there are other economic results involved in this saving that are of far greater importance than the mere sav-

Economic Results Are Vast.

Let us consider first what one billion dollars' worth of clothes means. Suppose they were half-wool and half-cotton and that the value of the raw material constituted only 50 per cent of the price paid by the ultimate consumer, that would, at the present price of 60 cents per pound for wool and 30 cents per pound for cotton respectively, represent 208,334 tons of wool and 416,-667 tons of cotton. Can you imagine how much freight space would be required on water and on land, in moving this mass of raw material? Do you realize that if these bales were put into freight cars, assuming a loading capacity of 16 tons per car for wool and 13 tons per car for cotton, this would represent 13,021 box cars loaded with wool and 32,056 box cars loaded with cotton? Assuming 75 cars per train, there would be about 600 trains; the total length of these trains would be approximately 314 miles, and these trains, hauled by 600 engines, when standing in line would approximately cover the distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh? Can you imagine the amount of coal consumed in first transporting and then weaving this raw material into cloth? Can you imagine the number of hands employed in these processes? And then consider that more coal, more labor and, more transportation are required in distributing the cloth and again more labor and more material in converting it into clothes, and again more labor and transportation in retailing the finished product to the final consumer.

Let us be mindful that all the time these processes are being carried on, Uncle Sam is short of the men necessary to dispatch his war work, and furthermore that shortage of coal and the clogging of the wheels of transportation have stopped his progress at most critical moments and in the present emergency continue to remain a constant menace to the country.

May Cost Your Son's Life. My new suit of clothes means, therefore, delay for our military operations; delay in transporting and equipping men, and in sending to them, and to our allies, the supplies they need; means increased losses and a longer duration of the war. My new suit of clothes may cost, therefore, the life of my son.

The supply of goods, of labor and of transportation is limited. It is a matter of common agreement that this limited supply is not sufficient freely to satisfy all wants and that unrestricted attempts on the part of each individual to satisfy his own requirements may lead to a wild scramble and destructive competition with the government, resulting in futal delay and endless in-

crease in prices. The loaf of bread available for ourselves and for our allies is not large enough to "go around" if we all want to eat more than is absolutely neces-sary for our maintenance. It is every-

body's duty, therefore, at this time to "tighten his belt" and to make a genuine effort to live on as thin a silce of the loaf as he can. Unless that be done we must huy additional food in neutral countries, thereby using (tonnage that should be kept available for our military operations and increasing our military operations and increasing our difficulties in adjusting our trade balances with neutral countries.

Hurts Uncle Sam in Many Ways.

To return to our stow of the suit of clothes: During last year the United States had to import 421,000,005 pounds of wool, representing a value of about \$172,000,000. About half of this came from Argentina. Our suits of clothes called for a substantial portion of this wool and therefore to that extent robbed Uncle Sam of the use of his ships. Moreover, our factories being busy in producing the things required for the prosecution of the war and our home consumption still proceeding at almost top speed, the quantity of goods avail-able for shipment to Argentina in pay-ment for the wool (or for that matter to Chile for nitrates, to Peru for copper, and so on), is insufficient. As a consequence the United States had to pay for more goods in South America than South America has had to pay for goods bought in the United States, thereby causing a decline of dollar exchange in these neutral countries. This shrinkage in the price of the dollar means that it has lost a corresponding part of its purchasing power in neutral countries. The scarcity of goods available for our export trade has thus become a serious obstacle in our way in trying to secure at reasonable prices or in adequate quantities some of the things that we absolutely require from foreign countries.

My suit of clothes has hurt Uncle Sam, therefore, in several ways: I have consumed more wool than necessary and thereby forced the United States to import a correspondingly large quantity of this article; I have consumed more cotton goods than necessary and to that extent have deprived Uncle Sam of the means with which to pay for the minimum of wool which we may have to import.

Clothing but One of Many. I have used the illustration of a new suit of clothes; it would be easy, though somewhat tedlous, to show that we have been dealing only with one case in point. The country is short at this time of hides and skins and has to import large quantities from neutral countries because we are extravagant in our individual purchases of shoes. Similarly, though we are the largest producers of copper, we are forced to import copper from Peru because or civilian population has not begun sufficiently to curtail its use. In like manner we might ask ourselves is it at all excusable that at this time we still manufacture such articles as silk stockings, when every thrend of silk must be imported, while we could use our own cotton?

It is impossible and unnecessary to enumerate the many articles that are in a similar position. once we are capable of reulizing the cumulative effect of individual "saving;" take the word "saving" in its larger meaning, as involving not only money, but also goods and services. If every individual could be made to see with his own eyes that neglect of saving of this sort means decreased war efficiency, a prolongation of the war, and a larger number of casualties; if every one who has a son or dear relative on the fighting lines across the water could be made to feel that millions of small savings directly affect his boy-there would be no doubt that we could secure the most conscientious and enthusiastic co-operation of all the people. Thus farwe must say with regret-of 105,000,-000 people, 100,000,000 do not see the connection between the suit of clothes and the life of the boy.

Germany's Enforced Economy. Germany's military success is largely predicated upon her ability to center the entire national effort upon the business of war. It is safe to say that she never would have been able to bear the burdens of the fight as well as she has during these four long years had it not been for the enforced savings in material, money and men brought about through the British blockade. If it had not been for the stern necessities created by that blockade the German people would not have been willing to submit to famine rations as to food, clothes, shoes and other similar articles. Industries catering to the appetites and extravagances of the masses would have kept men and material from the government instead of making everything available for the war work of the government, and financially she would have exhausted herself by buying things abroad that she could go without or for which she had to strain her ingenuity in finding or creating substi-

It is difficult to bring about drastic economy without the compulsion ex-ercised by hard necessity. For us the problem is whether or not, of our own free will, we shall be able to establish our own voluntary blockade against waste and extravagance. It is a problem whose solution requires the greatest intelligence and the greatest degree of unselfish patriotism. It is a

problem that will put the spirit of our people to the severest test.

The government is not devoid of means of promoting economy. The war industries board, the food and fuel administrations, the capital Issues committee, the department of labor committee, the department of labor and department of agriculture all move in the same direction of increasing necessary production and decreasing unnecessary consumption.

Full success, however, may be counted upon only if the whole-hearted cooperation of every citizen of the United States can be enlisted.

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By the way-do you know it's your patriotic duty to trade AT HOME! Think it over and see if you can't find

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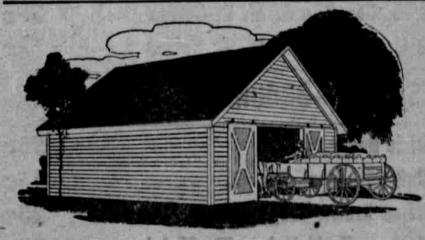
"The Slacker"

A fine musical and dramatic attraction will be given under the auspices of the hospital committee, directed by Mrs. Abigail J. Williams of Madison, New Jersey, for the benefit of the Belding City Hospital, at the Opera House

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Admission 25 and 35c. Reserved 15c extra HELP THE HOSPITAL



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Farmers without proper grain storage facilities are at the mercy of a glutted market, car shortages at times when the transportation facilities are already overtaxed, and other factors tending to beat down the price.

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